

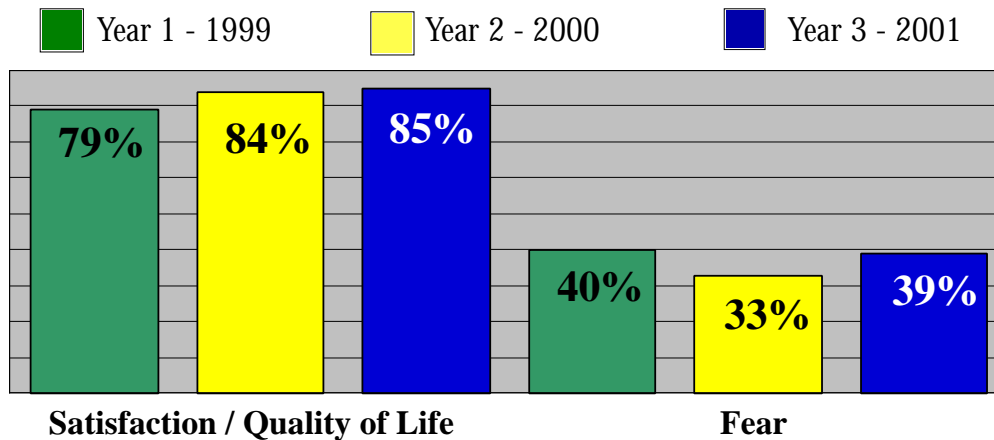
Quantitative Analyses

4. Neighborhood residents' sense of safety and public protection will increase

NEW VISTAS aimed to increase neighborhood residents' sense of safety and public protection. To evaluate this goal, the UCSB Research Team administered the Community Policing Questionnaire (CPQ) to over 400 residents living in the NEW VISTAS target area at the start of the NEW VISTAS program in December 1999 (Year 1). This initial period of data collection provided baseline information of residents' perceptions of crime, safety, and public protection. In December 2000 (Year 2), the UCSB Research Team readministered the CPQ to more than 400 residents in the NEW VISTAS target area to assess possible changes in perceptions of crime, safety and public protection between December 1999 and December 2000. Similarly, in December 2001 (Year 3), the UCSB Research Team readministered the CPQ with more than 600 residents to assess change across the three years of NEW VISTAS. CPQs were administered at many locations throughout the Eastside and Westside of Santa Barbara. Locations included: Our Lady of Guadalupe, Girls Inc., Zona Seca, Eastside and Westside Boys and Girls Clubs, Sclaris Market, Food Lion, Santa Barbara High School, San Marcos High School, El Puente, door-to-door, and others.

The following graph depicts responses to the questions "How satisfied are you with the quality of life in your neighborhood?" and "How fearful are you about crime in your neighborhood?" Percentages shown in the graph reflect the number of respondents answering these questions with "satisfied," "very satisfied," "very fearful," or "somewhat fearful."

Figure 4a. Percent of Residents' Satisfaction and Fear in Target Neighborhoods



As demonstrated by this graph, satisfaction with neighborhood quality of life in the target neighborhoods has increased slightly each year since the start of NEW VISTAS. However, these increases were not statistically significant, $\chi^2 (2, n = 1434) = 4.428, p = .109$. Residents' level of fear decreased slightly from 1999 to 2000, but increased slightly in 2001. Overall, statistical analyses demonstrated a significant change in level of fear over time, $\chi^2 (2, n = 1434) = 6.181, p = .045$, though a clear decreasing trend is not present.

Satisfaction / Quality of life in target neighborhoods increased slightly during the NEW VISTAS intervention period

Residents' Level of Fear decreased in 2000 but slightly increased in 2001 .

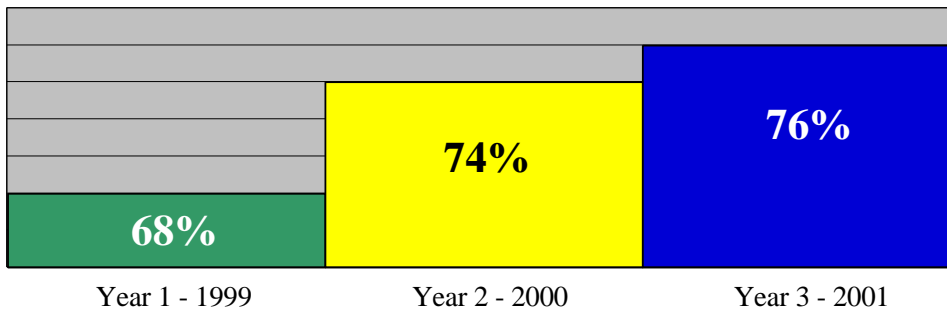
Quantitative Analyses

5. Residents' satisfaction with law enforcement will increase

Satisfaction with Police Activities

As described in Hypothesis 4, the Community Policing Questionnaire was administered to residents of the NEW VISTAS target neighborhoods in 1999, 2000, and 2001. This measure was also used to gather information about residents' satisfaction with police serving in these neighborhoods. The graph below depicts the percentage of respondents reporting being "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with police activities in the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods. As shown in the graph below, satisfaction with police activities increased during the NEW VISTAS Intervention period. The change in percentage of residents reporting satisfaction with Santa Barbara Police Department activities approached statistical significance, $\chi^2 (2, n = 1434) = 5.835, p = .054$.

5a. Percent of Residents Satisfied with Police Activities

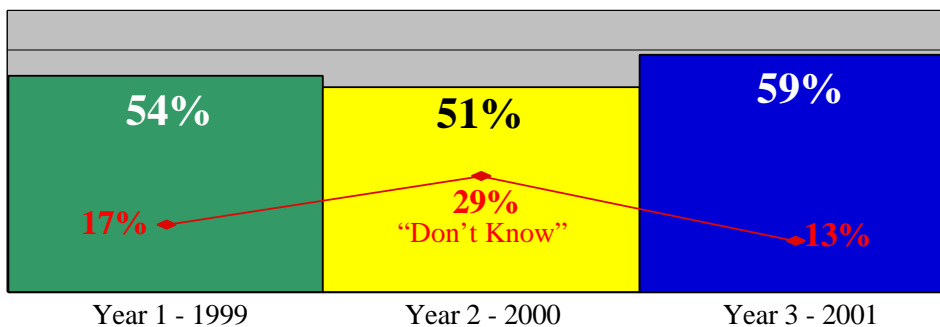


Residents' satisfaction with Police activities slightly increased during NEW VISTAS

Satisfaction with Probation Activities

The CPQ was also used to gather information about residents' satisfaction with Santa Barbara County Probation activities in these neighborhoods. The graph below depicts the percentage of respondents reporting being "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with Probation activities in the Eastside and Westside neighborhoods. As shown in the graph, satisfaction with Probation activities decreased slightly during the first year of the NEW VISTAS intervention period and increased slightly between the second and third years of the program. However, it should be noted that the question from which this information is based included "don't know" as a response choice, and the percentage of respondents selecting this response option varied across the data collection periods. As demonstrated by the red line, the percentage of "don't know" responses was the highest in 2000, and is likely responsible for the decreased percentage of satisfaction with Probation activities. The change in satisfaction with Probation was not statistically significant, $\chi^2 (2, n = 1434) = 3.135, p = .209$.

5b. Percent of Residents Satisfied with Probation Activities



Residents' satisfaction with Probation activities increased between 1999 and 2001.